EX-SOLDIERS SLAPPED AGAIN

House Democrats Take Great Delight in Indorsing the Mexican Dates.

Coemployes, Street-Car Paving, Anti-Robey, Pure Food and Other Important Bills That Seem "Hung Up" in the Senate.

McHugh's Metropolitan Police Measure Finally Goes to the Governor.

Senate Spends the Day on Appropriations-Behymer's Anti-Trust Bill-Many Measures Pass the House.

SLAP AT UNION SOLDIERS.

House Democrats Spurn the Demand for the Removal of the Dates.

The monument difficulty broke loose in the House, yesterday afternoon late, when the two reports from the monument committee came in on the Barnes resolution indorsing the commission in all its acts, Mexican dates and all. The Democratic | them for either, any or all of the following purmembers of the committee favored the resolution, and the Republican members reported against it and in favor of removing all the dates, giving good reasons against the Mexican dates. Then Dailey insisted on reading a long-winded supplementary report, and Erwin got the floor for a speech in support of the resolution.
As soon as he had finished Mr. Cullop

moved the previous questions, to cut off the Republican side of the House, and Erwin voted with him. On a division vote the motion was lost, Judge Hench, who had a speech to fire off, voting with the Republican such original vender or manufacturer to control the wholesale or retail price of any such article or commodity and the sale of any such article or commodity and made to appear to be for the original vender, for a like purpose or purposes, and to enable such original vender or manufacturer to control the wholesale or retail price cans. Mr. Haggard got the floor and made a brief but vigorous speech. Mr. Haggard said:

Gentlemen of the House, I arise to enter my protest against the adoption of the majority report of the committee. In the name of the survivors of the war for the Union, who enlisted from Indiana, I most earnestly protest against the proposition to inscribe upon the face of the monument a sentiment intended to revive the recollection of any other war than the war of the rebellion of 1861-1865. The heroes of the battle of Tippecanoe have been fitly hon-ored by the Nation by the erec-tion of a monument to their memory on that battle field. I would not detract from the glory and renown which men of Indiana achieved in the conflict with Mexico, I would vote for the appropriation of money to erect a monument to commemorate the valorous deeds of those men on Mexican soil; they deserve that tribute from a grateful people, but this monu-ment was not intended for them. When the idea of the building of this monument was conceived, no man on this floor-no man of any party within the State-ever dreamed that the object was to honor the heroes of other wars. It was to be in memory of Indiana soldiers who gave their lives for the preservation of the national Union, and nothing else. There is no spirit of selfishness or narrowness in this; it is a desire that justice shall be done to the great body of survivors of the last war, who contributed their money for the sole purpose of con-structing a suitable memorial to their dead comrades, which should serve the same purpose when they themselves shall have answered the

The gallant men who fought against us in the South have set us an example. In nearly all of erected in honor of the heroic deeds of confederate soldiers. No Mexican inscription has found a place on any of them, but the sole inscription is-erected in memory of the beroes who fought and died in the cause of the Confederate States America. The commission charged h the high duty of carrying out the design of the Grand Army of the Republic in Indiana, in relation to the building of the monument, have basely betrayed the trust improsed in them. It has listened to the advice of politicians whose only purpose has been to manufacture political party capital; it has catered to an element without sympathy with the true objects of the enterprise; they have diverted the aim of surviving Union veterans, and have made a mockery of their intentions. Take away the figures 1846-1848 which are meaningless, and leave only the figures 1861-1865, which call to mind the events of the greatest civil conflict in ancient or modern history. To have been a soldier in a war for the acquisition of territory, and the extension of slavery, may have been honorable, and may have required a degree of courage, but such a cause could not have inspired its hearers with the loftiest patriotism. The war of the rebellion was a struggle for the life of the Nation, and developed the highest and purest patriotism in the hearts of the Nation's defenders. For these reasons, gentlemen, I most earnestly hope that the report of the minority will be adopted.

Dr. Teal spoke briefly for the majority report and then Rodabaugh, for the purpose of cutting off Hench, again moved the pre-vious question and this time it carried. The roll call was then taken and the minor-1ty report voted down by a vote of 30 to 48. The following Democrats voted with the Republicans against the Mexican dates: Messrs. Ader, Baugher, Harmon, Moutoux and Wilson of Marion. The resolution was then adopted.

HELD UP IN THE SENATE.

Many Important Measures That Are Being Smothered in the Final Crush.

As usual at this stage of the Assembly's session there is a congestion of important legislation in the Senate, and there the lobbyists interested in choking off this measure, pushing that or getting a grab at the appropriations are concentrating their energies to such a degree as to seriously interfere with business. While the House has but little of importance to be still disposed of there are a number of important measures hung up in the Senate committees, and with the appropriation bill and the gerrymander outrage having the right of way, and but two working days left, it looks very much as though some important and much-wanted measures would die

The co-employes' liability bill has been in the hands of the indiciary committee since Feb. 17, and the representatives of organized labor seemed unable to get it out until yesterday. The Republican members have been willing right along to recommend the bill as it stands, but the Democrate have insisted that Section 8, making a defect in machinery presumptive evidence of negligence, should be stricken out. Yesterday the organized labor representatives conceded this point, and were promised a report. It is doubtful, however, whether there is now time to get the measure through. The anti-insurance bill is hopelessly lost and smothered to death in

The street-car paving bill is in the hands of the city of Indianapolis committee and three reports have been made out to be turned in whenever the chairman gets an opportunity. Senators Wishard and Mo-Hugh indorse the bill. Kern and Stuart do likewise, but make a statement of the case in the Supreme Court. Griffith, Hobson and Chandler report against the bill. Mr. Frenzel and Mr. Winter, attorney of the Citizens' company, were indefatigable in their efforts against the bill yesterday. The anti-Robey bill has mysteriously disappeared and the last man who knew anything about it is McHugh, of Tippecanoe, who is just as smooth in "holding up" good legislation as he is in greasing vicious measures through. The pure food bill has been in the hands of the health committee for three weeks, and there it will stay as long as the lobbyists sent here by the

wholesalers remain in town. MORE OF M'HUGH'S LITTLE JOBS.

His Metropolitan Police and Omnibus Bills Go Through, but the Latter Made Harmless. Senator McHugh's sinister countenance was all prevalent in the House yesterday morning. He was greasing the way for his metropolitan police job, throwing into the bands of the Governor the police forces of | 800 per year, came up. This raid on the | half as Attorney-general of the State. The all cities between 10,000 and 35,000 population. Delegations of expectant Democratic politicians from Anderson, Richmond, Muncie and other Republican cities arrived good and early yesterday morning to work for the bill, which will give to the Democratic machine control of the police forces in those cities. It abolishes the present police boards and forces and esblishes metropolitan boards of police commissioners appointed by the Governor in the cities, each commissioner serving with a salary of \$600 per year and holding office at the pleasure of the Governor.

ning of the session he had introduced a bill applying to South Bend alone, but the idea was so meritorious that other cities wanted to come in. Mr. Haggard declared that it was a good bill, but ought to include the fire departments. He informed the Democrats that while they might get some political advantage from it now four years hence there would be a Republican Governor, and they would lose it all and more. Farlow moved the previous ones. more. Farlow moved the previous question, and the bill passed by a vote of 62 to 25. Suchanek then clinched it with the usual motion to reconsider and table, and

withdrew his former bill. Senator McHugh's bill, for the purpose of legalizing everything in existence, came up in the House on third reading yester-day morning, and Mr. Barnes had it re-ferred to himself as a committee of one to strike out the seventeenth provision, giv-ing the right to incorporate for any purpose whatever. This is the provision under which trusts, gambling clubs, poel-rooms, etc., might legally organize. Mr. Barnes said that with this dangerous provision out the bill was a harmless one, and had one or two good provisions. The House took bis word for it and the bill passed as amended by a vote of 53 to 24.

ANTI-TRUST MEASURE.

House Passes Behymer's Bill, Defining Trade Conspiracies and Fixing Penalties.

Mr. Behymer's anti-trust bill came up in the House on third reading yesterday and Mr. Behymer briefly explained what it of it. was. The bill passed the House by a vote of 67 to 8. It defines trusts thus:

A trust is a combination of capital, skill or

acts by two or more persons, firms, corporations or association of persons, or of two or more of them for either, any or all of the following purposes: First, to create or carry out restrictions in trade; second, to limit or reduce the production, or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or commodities; third, to prevent competition in manufacture, making, sale, or purchase of merchandise, produce or commodities; fourth, to fix any standard or figure whereby its price to the public shall be in any manner controlled or established, upon any article or commodity of merchandise, produce or manufacture intended for sale, use or consumption in this State, or to establish any pretended agency whereby the sale of any such article or commodwhereby the sale of any such article or commod of any such article or commodity after the title to such article or commodity shall have passed from such vender or manufacturerer; fifth, to make or enter into, or execute or carry out any contract, obligation or agreement of any kind or description by which they shall bind or have bound themselves not to sell or dispose of, any article or commodity, or article of trade, use, merchandise, commerce or consumption, below a common standard figure, or card, or list price, or by which they shall agree in any restricted. or by which they shall agree in any manner to keep the price of such article or commodity at a fixed or graduated figure, or by which they shall in any manner establish or settle the price of any article or commodity among themselves or others to preclude a free and unrestricted competition in the sale of any such article or commodity, or by which they shall agree to pool, combine or unite any interest they may have in connection with the sale of any such article or commodity that its price might in any manner

Section 2 provides that any corporation hold-ing a charter under the laws of this State, which shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall thereby forfeit its charter and franchise. Section 3 requires the Attorney-general or prosecuting attorney, upon his own motion, to institute suit or quo warranto proceedings at any county in this State where such corporation or association exists, does business, or may have a domicile, for the forfeiture of its charter rights and franchise. Every foreign corporation violating any of the provisions of this act is denied the right of doing any business within this

Any violation of either or all of the provisions of Section 1 is declared to be a conspiracy against trade, and a misdemeaner; and any person who may be or may become engaged in any such conspiracy or take part therein, or aid or the States of that section monuments have been | advise in its commission, or who shall, as principal, manager, director, agent, servant or em-ploye, or in any other capacity, knowingly carry out any of the stipulations, purposes, prices, rates, orders thereunder or in pursuance thereof, shall be punished by fine not more than \$5,000. In any indictment or information for an offense named in this act it is sufficient to state the pnrposes and effects of the trust or combi-nation, and that the accused was a member of, acted with or in pursuance of it, without giving its name or description, or how or when it was created. In prosecutions under this act it is sufficient to prove that a trust or combination as defined herein exists. and that a defendant belonged to it or acted for or in connection with it, without proving all the members belonging to it, or proving or producing any article of agreement or any written instru ment on which it may have been based, or that it was evidenced by any written instrument at ail. The character of the trust or combination alleged may be established by proof of its general Any contract or agreement in violation of the provisions of this act is declared be absolutely null and void and not enforceable either in law

or equity. HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Many of Them Important, but There Is Little Chance of Getting Them Through the Senate. Mr. Magenity's road bill was called up in the House yesterday for another vote in the House, having failed for want of a constitutional majority. It provides a labor tax of 40 cents on the \$100 and a cash tax of 10 cents for road purposes and restricts the supervisor to twenty instead of thirty days unless otherwise ordered by the townthat they were out of order, Messra. Heagy and Cravens spoke for the bill and it passed by a vote of 52 to 17. This is the only material change in the road laws that stands any chance of getting through this year. Guthrie's bill for the purchase of toll roads failed by a vote of 14 to 61. Mr. Dailey's building and loan association bill, which failed for want of a constitutional majority on Wednesday, was again called up in the House by its author yesterday and he had better luck. It passed by a vote of 53 to 22. The bill legalizes the organization of societies on the building association

plan for building roads. Mr. Deery's bill, giving the city of lndianapolis a title to Greenlawn Cemetery for a public park, came up on third reading in the House and was briefly explained by its author. It was passed without dis-

Mr. Richter's dental bill caused not a little discussion. Under its provisions an applicant for license does not have to | and mayors all fines, unclaimed witness have a diploma. Mr. Richter declared that | fees, etc., and receiving 20 per cent. thereof. these diplomas could be purchased anywhere for \$10. Mr. Rodabaugh spoke | press of the State that his salary amounted against the bill, but devoted most of his attention to denouncing the present law, which gives the selection of the board of dental examiners over to the State Dental Association. The bill was voted down by

Mr. Fippen introduced in the House yesterday a bill defining the term of the Appellate Court, and Mr. Heagy introduced one permitting County Commissioners to appropriate for orpnans' homes a per capita of 40 cents per day instead of 25 cents, as at present. Both were loaded in the wagon and started through under the suspension of the rules. They got the rules suspended threw on a bill to legalize Greenville. Mr. Stakebake got in one about conveyances of land, and the Speaker, at Redman's re- by the statutes. Senator Boyd challenged quest, threw on the cart Senator Holcomb's bill raising the salaries of the prison physicians from \$800 to \$1,500 per year. Here's where the scheme was and the members finally caught on. They began voting against the whole bunch and "kicking" with every vote, until Ader, who had been called to the chair, was compelled to grant separate roll calls. Fippen's was tried first and went through all right. Then Heagy's got there in somewhat better shape. Then McIntire's legalizing act and Senator Kopelke's bill, 401, were put on and carried through. Mr. Stakebake's bill got the

Mr. Allen's bill for the restoration of the records of Daviess county, burned in the ing the attention of this Legislature to the courthouse after Lavelle's defalcation, was matter." passed without debate.

The Drapier claim of \$12,158.44 for Brevier legislative reports bebbed up in the House yesterday on third reading, and Mr. Johnson, author of the bill, defended it. Mr. Creigmile opposed it and Barnes favored it. It was defeated by a vote of 30 to 51. Mr. Gressart's bill, to pay Assessor Wolf and Trustee Gold each \$2,500 instead of \$1,-

treasury of Center township was counte- | tide was too strong to be intercepted by nanced by the House, which passed the bill by a vote of 58 to 14. Mr. Johnson's House bill permitting the trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to sell the eighteen acres north of Washington street opposite the institution passed

Mr. Merritt's bill covering into city treasuries all excess of sinking funds after the extinction of the bonds they were created to meet passed without debate. block country road crossings with freight | not afford to pay any extra or additional t the pleasure of the Governor.

As soon as it had been read Mr. Suchanek It provides a fine of \$3 for each offense.

Senator Mage

the House yesterday afternoon.

yesterday, dividing its attention pretty equally between Senate and House measures. Such Senate bills as it passed will soon be laws unless the Governor should see fit to veto them, which is not at all

Senator Holcomb's bill on corporal punishment in prisons came into the House yesterday morning. It provides that punishment shall only be administered upon order of the warden or deputy warden, and then not until twelve hours after the commission of the offense. It is provided that the convict must be heard in his own defense. Mr. McMullen moved a suspension of the rules, and Dailey loaded McHugh's Monument place bill on the cart. McIntire, of course, had a bill to be dumped in, and Redman also tried it, but both were shut out by objections, and the roll call was had on the Holcomb and McHugh bills, both of which went through. The McHugh bill changes the name of the Circle to "Monument place," and provides for the care of it.

Senator Sweeney's bill, which Redman had tried to load up with these bills, came down on third reading in the afternoon. It | anthorizes the prison wardens to feed hogs and other stock at the prisons and dispose of them. Mr. Meredith opposed it because it requires no accounting whatever for this stock from the warden. Mr. Dailey spoke briefly for the bill, and it passed by a vote of 59 to 13.

Senator Bingham's bill permitting town trustees to appoint deputy marshals was read and Mr. Erwin said a good word for it. It passed by a vote of 63 to 8.
Senator Fulk's drainage bill passed by a vote of 67 to 7. It "lets out" from the ditch-cleaning provisions such land-holders as

have tiled their portions of the ditch.
Senator Kopelke's bill, to make prosecutions under the fee and salary law by the county attorney instead of by the prosecuting attorney was railroaded through. Senator Holcomb's bill, to raise the salaries of prison physicians from \$800 to \$1,500 per year, was chaperoned by Redman, who tried to slip it through with two or three different bunches of House bills, under suspension of the rules, and thus excited suspicion against it. The members objected however, and insisted on knowing what the bill was. Mr. Duncan opposed it in a speech, and Mr. Sulzer supported it. A separate roll call was taken on it, and it was snowed under by a vote of

Senator McLean's savings banks bill was read a third time. It amends the present law so that such banks can loan on real estate in any part of the State, in accordance with the Auditor's recommendation, and can deal in bonds of such States as have not defaulted in interest for five years. Messrs. Hord and Erwin explained the bill

and it passed.

Senator Fulk's bill, requiring town clerks
to file with the town boards annual financial statements and the publication of the same in newspapers, was beaten without debate, by a vote of 35 to 42. Senator McCatcheon's bill, to condema right of way for the Southern hospital

sewer at Evansville, was passed under sus-Senator Barnes's bill, appropriating \$500 for a monument to mark the grave of ex-Governor Jennings, at Charlestown, passed the House without trouble. Senator Gilman's "local option" drainage bill went through without debate.

WORLD'S FAIR APPROPRIATION. Two Houses Fail to Agree and the Fair

May Now Get \$65,000. The world's fair bill came down on third reading in the House yesterday morning, and, as the previous question was demanded, there was no discussion. The bill passed by a vote of 53 to 26. There was but one Republican vote against it. As passed by the House, the bill makes an appropriation of \$50,000. As it passed the Senate it was for \$75,000. The Senate declined to concur and a conference committee became necessary, and Messrs. McMullen, Lindemuth and Deery were appointed for the House. It is probable that \$65,000 will be agreed upon as a comprise figure.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Considers the Bill and Grants a Number of Increases.

As per motion of Senator Magee, last Wednesday evening, the Senate met at 9 o'clock yesterday and went into committee of the whole to consider the appropriation bill as passed by the House. Senator Ellison, being chairman of all joint caucuses, presided. The bill was read by reading clerk McNew, and Senator Loveland marked that portion of the judicial clause which cut off the salaries of all judges and prosecuting attorneys had been abolished. Later, when that portion of the bill was reached, the Senator from Miami, by amendment, struck it

from the bill. Senator Boyd was about the first one to disturb the even tenor of the bill. This he did by making a motion to strike out of the general appropriation bill the \$2,500 salary allowed the Attorney-general. He said that on page 25 of the Auditor's report for 1892 it was shown that the Attorney-general's deputy's and clerks' salary was \$2,750, Attorney-general's office expenses \$514.72. Attorney-general's fees \$12,001.30. Attorney-general's messenger's salary \$300. Attorney-general's law books \$78, and that after this report was made the Auditor's books show that he had been paid \$2,500 as salary in addition, making but little short of \$20,000 received for his year's services, and in addition to this he had been going about over the State. collecting from clerks, justices of the peace and it has been publicly charged in the to more than \$30,000 or \$40,000. Senator Boyd offered a resolution, in the early days of the session, that this matter be investigated. The facts are, that in the acts of 1891 the law clearly defines it as a duty of the clerk to turn over all money at the end of each year in the way of fines, unclaimed witness fees, etc., but Mr. Smith and his deputy-contrary to law and without any regard to the statutes, it is claimed, have constantly visited the clerks as often as every ninety days, so that they might obtain a per cent. upon this class of moneys, when, in fact, he has no right to make such collections, except where the officerswithout a vote to spare. Then McIntyre | namely, clerks, mayors and justices of the peace-refuse to make such report at the end of the year as directed any three Democratic lawyers upon the floor of the Senate to make an investigation of the facts as he had heretofore charged. and did, yesterday, publicly, and make a report to the Senate. "I know," he said, "that it is in the power of this big majority to smother this thing, but you owe it to yourselves, to your constituents and to the people. Perhaps Michener, Republican Attorney-general, received as much money, and it is said that Baldwin received \$75,000 a year; but, if this wrong has existed with other officers, why should not this Legislature right the wrong? I again refer you to the acts of 1891, and desire to say that the law is being clearly violated, and I have done my whole duty in direct-

Senator Kern asked if they could change the statute that gives the Attorney-general \$2,500 a year by resolution or amendment to the appropriation bill, to which Senator Boyd answered: "We can refuse to make the appropriation, and then, in my indgment, the Attorney-general will not lose if he continues to practice in the same way that he has for the last year and a resolution or anything else, and the amendment failed.

The first item was the \$5,000 salary of the Governor, which was approved. Senator McDonald wanted to raise the salary of the Governor's private secretary from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year.

Senator Wray, at this juncture, began a campaign against the bill on general priciples, which he protracted throughout the day. He gave no particular reasons for Mr. Baugher's bill to fine conductors who | objecting other than that the State could Senator Magee spoke for the private secsook the floor and said that at the begin- | Mr. Brown's bill giving the township | retary of the Governor, and the amend-

THE ONSLAUGHT UPON THE

Which we brought here from Chicago ten days ago, has been terrific. Without drawing upon the truth in the least, we can safely say that since the time this stock has been brought here we have had the entire trade of Indianapolis and the surrounding country, and we intend to keep this phenomenal business up until the last dollar of Wanamaker & Brown's stock has been distributed to the public.

Meanwhile, although the stock is of course reduced, the assortment is as good as ever, and the bargains as big. We continue to sell WANAMAKER HEAVY AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT SUITS, HEAVY and SPRING OVERCOATS, PANTS, etc., at just

ONE HALF WANAMAKER'S PRICES

All goods are marked in plain figures. A \$30 SUIT or OVERCOAT cost you \$15, \$25 for \$12.50, \$20 for \$10, \$15 for \$7.50, etc.

Men's \$8 PANTS for \$4, \$6 Pants for \$3, \$5 for \$2.50, \$4 for \$2, etc. Wanamaker & Brown's stock of

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Has become as popular with the trade as the MODEL'S own stock. Add to that the fact that we sell you everything at just half price, small wonder that we are doing an immense

		this department.	nuir price				
YS	\$20	SUITS	\$10.00	CHILDREN'S	\$10	SUITS	\$5.00
				CHILDREN'S	8	SUITS	4.60
	15	SUITS	7.50			SUITS	3.00
				CHILDREN'S		SUITS	
YS	10	SUITS	5.00	CHILDREN'S	4	SUITS	2.00
	1734						The state of the s

HAT DEPARTMENT.

To keep pace with the Wanamaker prices in our other departments, we shall offer, on SATURDAY ONLY, something new in a

CHILD'S CAP.

And spring novelty, for

39 cents,

tan. Our \$2.50 and \$2 Tourist and Stiff for Hats still go for

\$1.89.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

SATURDAY ONLY we offer our Ladies' \$3.50 Shoes, new goods, brim full of style, for

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Well worth 75c; colors blue, brown and light | And any Men's Patent-leather Shoe in stock

\$5.00,

Worth \$7 and \$6.

ment was adopted. There were no exceptions taken to the Governor's clerk's salary of \$1,000, his messenger's \$700, or the Adjutant-general's clerk's \$720.

An effort was made by Senators McDon-ald and Kern to raise the quartermaster's salary, which failed. The salary of the Auditor of State was not disturbed, nor was that of any of his subordinates. The Attorney-general's stenographer was al-

The shelving for the State library, which was wanted so badly by Librarian Abern, will not be made. The \$2,500 extra was not allowed. The first assistant in this of-fice was given \$100 raise, as was the second assistant, on motion of Senator Morgan to reconsider the vote by which it was not allowed. The janitor was also given a raise of \$120 a year. The allowance to the Statistician's office

was raised from \$7,000 to \$9,000, through

Senator Kopelke's generosity. Everything went along swimmingly, with a raise for everybody, until the sheriff of the Supreme Court was reached. There was a little breeze before the Senate could consent to raise the salary of this officer from \$250 to \$500, which, through the logic of Senator Seller, was done. Item twelve created more filibustering than any other. It affects the appropriations for the benevolent institutions of the State. Senator Magee wanted \$95,000 instead of \$85,000 for the maintenance and repairs of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Logansport, and got it. over Senator Wray's protest, as was every additional appropriation; and an additional \$6,000 for the construction of an assembly room. This was urged by Senator Parker. Senator Smith's amendment for the Richmond hospital, giving \$95,000 instead of \$85,000 for the same purpose, was adopted. In this matter the hospitals were all treated alike. Senator Leyden amended Item 12, cutting off the traveling expenses of the trustees of the Institution for the Blind.

The Indiana School for Feeble-minded was given \$10,000 additional for maintenance and \$110,000 for the erection of a custodial building.

When the institution for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown was reached Senator Boyd moved to strike out of Section 3 all that part relating to the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors Orphans' Home, being lines 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165, and to insert instead: "For the Indiana Foldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, for maintenance, \$100,000; for current repairs of buildings and premises and incidental expenses, \$3, 000; for library and reading room, \$500; for salaries of trustees and superintendent, \$3, 000; for salary of steward. \$900; for salary of principal teacher, \$720. By way of specific appropriation for immediate use \$10,450, for the following purposes: Grading the grounds, constructing roads and fences, extending the main sewer, sinking two water wells and connecting them with water-supply system, and constructing and furnishing a bathhouse and a greenhouse for garden plants." This amendment was adopted. This made a difference in favor of the Home of \$6,620.

The thirteenth item was as far as the Senate proceeded yesterday. There are sixteen in all. The college appropriations were reached and discussed to some extent. The sentiment seemed in favor of treating them liberally.

THE COMMISSION TALKS. Indians, with Less than \$75,000, Will Go

to Chicago in a Dowdy Way. B. F. Havens, the world's fair commissioner, in speaking on the question of the appropriation for the Indiana exhibit at the fair, last night, said: "As the matter now stands I think that the Legislature will give us the \$75,000 that we are working for. It is now in the hands of the conference committees and will come up for consideration to-morrow, I am almost sure that the one of the Senate will report favorably on it, and am in hopes that the House committee will also."

'If it is cut down to \$50,000 how will it affect the exhibit?" was asked. "Well, we will be compelled to go up to Chicago with just four exhibits, namely, those of agriculture, mines and mining, commercial woods and education." "Will it cut out the woman's exhibit?"

"No: there is an additional appropriation for that of \$1,000, which will be granted, no matter what bill passes for the other. When we first asked for \$15,000 it was considered the

minimum amount with which we could get along, and put all that we wanted to in the building. If we do not get it then we will have to do the best we can. It will hardly be a suitable exhibition for the

State, but there will be no help for it." There has been a fear in the minds of some that the managers of the tair at Chicago will not allow an exhibit of the size that can be furnished for such a sum as the one mentioned to be placed on the grounds.

Legislative Notes.

A shade of sorrow clouded the face of Senator McHugh when the message from the House stated that the omnibus section of his voluntary association bill had been defeated. The action of the House was concurred in.

Senator Parker's name was printed where Senator Wray's was intended in yesterday's journal. and was put in a correspondingly embarrassing position. Senator Parker was a friend to the proposed amendment to the criminal libel law in debate and vote. Governor Nye called Senator Ellison to the Chair yesterday when, in a resolution offered by Senator Magee, Senator Aiken was named. This was all through a mistake. Senator Ellison

showed a cool head as presiding officer. It requires a man like Senator Magee to keep refractory Senators in their seats and order in the lobbies when handling the gavel. When the message from the House was received stating that a world's fair appropriation of \$50,000 had passed, Senator Parker moved to nonconcur, and the motion prevailed. On motion of Senator Magee a conference committee composed of Senators Parker, Magee and Wish-

ard was appointed.
Senate bill No. 104, (Gilman's bill), which passed the Senate, and was amended in the House, provides for drainage by corporate distriets. It authorizes voluntary associations for the purpose of constructing drains without the large costs which are necessarily incurred under the present laws. The amendment was adopted

Yesterday the Senate's lobby was crowded by adies. Eloquence was correspondingly profuse.

A BETTER EXCURSION. New York Crowds Prefer the World's Fair to the Inauguration. Correspondence of Philadelphia Press.

One reason why the number of visitors from New York to Washington will be smaller than has been the case since the Republican party came into power is that many persons prefer a world's fair excur-sion to a trip to Washington. Whatever ground there may be in the accusation that a conspiracy exists in New York to deprive the fair of some features of exhibition, it is certain that the conspiracy does not extend to the multitude. There will be a vast excursion to Chicago, beginning early in May and lasting until the fair closes. The railway managers make this assertion. But the extraordinary feature of these excursions will be the fact that fashion itsel; is going to approve. When it was proposed to establish the world's fair in New York, Murray Hill and

Central Park were worse than indifferent. ashion clearly disapproved of the project. Mr. McAllister's mentors declared that it would be a nuisance; that great hosts would fill the streets, overrun the park; and this opinion was supported by that newspaper which professes to represent the higher culture and greater wealth of the city. It was even said that fashionable persons would close their houses and go to Europe. If this is so they have certainly changed their minds. The social leaders here have determined to make Chicago and the fair as fashionable as is a season at Newbort in August or Lennox in October. Nearly all of those who command the inner circle have engaged either apartments or houses and the Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Rhinelanders, the Havemeyers, wil spend a season, some of them as long as a month, some of them two weeks, at the exposition. Some of those who have been in Chicago bring back enchanting tales of fairy-like suggestion of the beauties of the White City by the lake, and I heard only | Cures made in infancy and childhood yesterday a man, whose wealth is more than \$50,000,000, speak with fascinating suggestion of the triumphs already established on the shore of Lake Michigan. Even if fashion had not smiled upon these exenssions, vast numbers of those who make no pretension to social distinction have already indicated that these excursions are to be popular, so that both fashion and popularity will have influence

Keep Your Seat, Mr. Gresham. Minnearolis Tribune. "Who is the greatest hving Republican?"

with the people of New York.

few days ago. Judge Gresham was just about to speak when he happened to remember where he was at. The Only Way.

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